Oxford Democrat.

No. 21, Volume 7, New Series. | Paris, Maine, Tuesday, October 19, 1847. | Old Series, No. 34, Volume 16.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
G. W. Millett,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;—the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for payment in advance.

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POETRY.

THE TWO DOVES.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

When the Spring's delightful stone
Brought the sweet birds to our bowers,
And the poplar at the door
Shook the incense from its flowers:
Then there came two wedded doves,
And they built amid the limbs,
And the song of their pure loves
Fell like mellow distant hymns—
Thus till many days were flown,
Did they sit and sing alone,
Hidden in the flowery branches.

With the scented summer air
Their sweet music swarm around,
Till my heart from its despair
Rose to pleasure in the sound.—
Then I said, Oh, soul! thy strife
Is but fancy, and deceives,
For behold the tree of life
Holds its blossoms and its leaves!
Therefore till the summer's flown.
Sit and sing; but not alone
Hidden in the flowery branches.

Then the harvest came and went,
And the Autumn marshalled down,
And he spread his hazy tent
O'er the fields and forests brown.
Then the doves one evening hied
To their old accustomed nest,
One went up, then drooped and died,
With an arrow in its breast:
Died and dropt, while all alone
Sat the other, making moan
Hidden in the withering branches.

There it sat and mourned its mate,
With a never-ceasing moan,
Till I thought perchance its fate
Was a shadowing of my own!
And at each lament I heard,
How the tears sprang to my eyes;
Oh, I could have clasped the bird
And communed with it in sighs.
But it drooped—and with a moan,
Closed its eyes—and all alone
Dropt from out the leafless branches.

There I watched it on the ground
Press the brown leaves cold and dead,
Till my brain went round and round,
And I clasped my throbbing head;
While a voice said unto me,
"Rise, thou timid spirit, rise!
Earth shall claim life's withered tree,
But the soul shall cleave the skies!
And the angel, earlier flown,
Shall sit waiting thee alone,
In the green eternel branches!

MOVE ON.

BY M. C. COOKE.

The march of life should never stay—
All things should onwards tend;
Men should not clog progression's way,
But strive to move and mend.
The waters move in depths of ocean,
The streams along the dales;
And rivulets, with onward motion,
Through sweet and verdant vales
Move on!

The clouds move gently through the sky,
The earth rolls ever on;
Time swiftly in his course runs by,
And years pass, one by one.
Men, too, should strive to follow them,
In this their onward way,
Permitting nought the tide to stem,
But ever, day by day,
Move on!

Men may be wiser, if they strive—
More virtuous, if they will;
And who, within this world, would thrive,
Must aim at higher still!
Let priests stand firm by doctrines old,
The wise will pass them by;
Weak minds may cling with subtle hold,
But strong ones valiantly
Move on!

Statesmen in vain, of days gone by,
May prate that they were best;
Our goal must ever forward lie,
Progression gives us zest.
Our destiny is centred here,
Deluded by no creed;
We know not terror, heed not fear,
But still, with greater speed,
Move on!

Like waters rolling to the ocean,
Down mountains piled on high—
Like clouds for ever in commotion,
That move across the sky—
Will we for ever onward press,
Thus fetterless and free;
And deeming virtue happiness,
Our watchword ever be,
Move on!

THE STORY TELLER.

From the Knickerbocker Magazine.

TOM DAVENPORT.

THE HUNTSMAN OF THE WINNEPISSOGEE.

BY J. P. M.

Tom Davenport, some forty years since known as one of the most successful hunters that ever trod the wilds of Winnepissogee, after a long career of triumph in his favorite pursuit, suddenly took it into his head that he was haunted by the devil; and possessed with this singular idea, in order to get rid of his adversary, he one morning crept softly from his log-cabin into a neighboring thicket, and hung himself upon the branch of a tree. The trunk of that giant old oak still stands upon the shores of the lake, and the very limb upon which poor Tom suspended himself to elude the grasp of his pursuer, is pointed out to the curious traveller. The story of Tom Davenport is in some respects, a sad one, but it is briefly told.

From boyhood, Tom had been accustomed to hunting, and was more familiar with his trap and gun, than with books or schools. He had scarcely seen more than a single book in the log hut of his father, and that was wrapped in a neat covering of patch-work having an emblem of the cross worked in the centre, and carefully laid away upon a shelf. Morning and evening, his parents read from its pages, and afterwards knelt at their devotions. Tom knelt with them scarcely realizing the sanctity of the rite; and in the restlessness of his imagination, thinking of almost everything but the humble and penitent prayers which ascended from hearts long since weaned from the vanities of the world.

Tom was not absolutely vicious, but he was wayward; restless whenever called to his task in the field, and panting only for the wild forest or the broad bosom of the lake. His soul burned with a passion for the lake and woodland scenery, and he was happy nowhere else.—When not restrained, he would be off, while yet the stars were bright in the dome above, as the first faint rays of the coming day would pencil the curtains of the east; and roaming from covert to covert, in the forest, for from inlet to inlet along the picturesque shores of the lake, he would remain till the same stars, bright and immovable, again twinkled in the canopy of night.

It is easy to be seen that a passion so absorbing unfitted Tom for any other purpose than that of a hunter. Born near the lake, and having spent the first ten years of his life in the little clearing of his father, whose log cabin was for years the only habitation within the circuit of ten miles. Tom had in his infancy received impressions which, as he grew up ripened into a passion. He had seen his father, when the family stock of venison or salmon had diminished, go forth with his rifle or with his rod, and had seen how unerring he supplied their wants. He had gone with his father on some of these expeditions, at first carrying pouch and flask, or box of bait: then fishing himself for a spotted salmon, and at last trying his tiny hand at the trigger. Tom on these occasions was invariably in luck, and scarcely ever threw out the line from the canoe, but it was straightway hooked in the gills of a trout, or poised the rifle over his father's knee, but the shot took effect in the heart of his intended victem. Of course his father was gratified at these instances of Tom's success, in the beginning of his career and whenever a chance wayfarer stopped at the dwelling, he was usually enlightened with the full history of Tom's juvinile exploits. Tom was of course delighted; and from day to day, as he grew older and bolder, and more experienced, he became more and more determined that he would lead the life of a hunter, and none other.

This things went on well enough, until Tom had attained the age of fifteen, when his labor and exertions were beginning to be matters of some importance to his father upon his little farm.—Tom, he had observed with regret, had exhibited no peculiar fondness for labor, and would rather watch the movements of the grey squirrells that were skipping about in the edge of the forest, than hoe pototoes; and in this sort of indifference to agricultural life, the young man had in fact grown up in almost entire ignorance of the first great employment of man. Tom knew how to snare a patridge; could bring down two wild geese at a shot, with his old double barrelled gun, as they wheeled in grand circle upward from the adjoining lake; he could plant a ball in the heart of the panther or the bear that growled in the thicket: or in sunshine or in rain, in summer or in winter, whenever Tom wanted a salmon, his hook could always find one. But as to hoeing potatoes, weeding corn, or chopping wood at the door, Tom said, he didn't know how, and didn't believe he ever could learn.'

The old man would shake his head, and grumbled as loudly in his vocation as a Christain man should, at Tom's incorrigible idleness, as he called it; and his mother scolded and fretted away at him as a 'good-for-nothing lazy loat,' for fixing fish lines and scouring his gun of a morning, while his father was taking care of the cows, or chopping wood at the door.—Tom was sensible that he was in fault; and being so, he generally refrained from improper replies to the reproofs he so well merited; resolved in his own mind on such occasions, to make amends by bringing in daily as much in value of "the products of the forests and fisheries," as should equal his father's grain at the plough. Tom, you see, was a political economist, though he knew no more about that than he did about chopping wood; and both, in his eyes, were decidely vulgar employments compared to hunting and fishing.

One morning, after having received a severe reproof from his parents for neglecting to milk the cows before sunrise—a custom which old dairy wives say should never be neglected if you would have good wholesome milk. Tom gathered up his hunting and fishing gear, and hurried off into the forest. It was at quite an early hour. The tinkling of the cow bell, as his father's cattle, let loose in the woods, were wending their way to the cool margin of the lake, came to his ears with rather a mournful cadence. He sat down beneath a giant oak, and resting his head upon his hand, reclined upon the carpet of grass. He thought upon his own conduct, and course of life: his inertness in all the ploddings of husbandry; and the abundant cause his good father and mother had for their vexation. Tom was in a fair way of repentance, and might possibly have become an altered man; but just at that moment his eye caugh a glimpse of a beautiful fawn, which had apparently strayed away from its dam, and was quietly feeding upon the tender sprowts that had sprung up near the borders of the lake. The beautiful animal, unconscious of danger, looked out upon the quiet lake, and up into the forest and fed on while the deadly rifle was silently charged, the ball sent home, and the priming dropped carefully beneath the flint.

Tom scarcely breathing, crawled softly behind the huge trunk of the oak, and was watching to get sight at the fawn through a little opening in the bushes, where she would in a few moments, come within range of his rifle. He waited patiently for a moment. The young deer stood as fair mark for his never failing rifle; and he was raising it to meet the line of vision marked by his eye, when crush! down came a huge dry branch of the old oak, knocked the gun from his hand, and almost stunding him with the blow.

"Hold on an instant!" exclaimed a hoarse voice near him: "strike not the spotted fawn or the curse of Chocoma be upon you!'

Before Tom Davenport could recover his bewildered senses, the fawn had bounded far back into the forest, and when he at last got upon his feet, and caught a glimpse of an old solitary Indian who was known to live upon one of the islands in the Winnepissogee, he was just passing round a point of land jutting odt into the lake, still waving his hand menacingly, as with the other he guided his birchen canoe through the limped waters.

"By heavens!" said the hunter to himself, as he gathered up his rifle, "this is a strange adventure. What! the flint is clear gone, I see, and—by all the devils in hell! the lock, too, is broken! Blast the 'cussed old imp! What shall I do? What offering shall I now carry home? I'll try for a six-pounder in the wizzard's cove.'

Tom was in a hundred yards of the lake, and gathering up his fishing gear, and depositing it with his broken rifle in the bottom of the log canoe, fastened to a birch tree which bent over the margin, he pushed his boat from the shore, and was soon paddling silently over the smooth waters in the direction of the wizzard's cove.—This cove was a deep indentation of the lake into the shore, with a sort of natural gulf beyond, full of dark alders, through which a small brook came from the distant hills, creeping lazily into the lake. The shores on either hand were steep on the eastern or left side, rocky and precipitous. The water was deep and clear, and in this still retreat, Tom remembered that he had caught finer trout than at any other spot upon the lake. No stray sunbeam had ever found its way down into the narrow glen, revealing to the finny tribes below, the snares prepared for them by the dexterious angler. At high noon, as well as at night, the deep shadows of the cliff hung over the quiet waters.

Tom brought his canoe to rest, nearly in the centre of the cove, and proceeded with his sport. He was entirely successful, and was taking up his paddles in order to return, when a hoarse laugh echoed from rock to rock above him, dying away in the distance upon the waters.—Startled by the sound and looking upward he saw the same old Indian, whom he had encountered under the oak, carelessly swinging upon the very edge of the precipice. As quick as thought, he raised his rifle to bring him down, forgetting that he had neither lock or flint, and that the savage was for the present beyond his reach; of all this the Indian showed that he was conscious by laughing immoderately at Tom Deavenport's discomfiture. At last he said;

"Let the Englishman keep his powder till the Mohawk comes. The son of Chocoma is his friend. But *remember!* Strike not the spotted fawn!'

Tom was not terrified; but he was naturally superstitious, and the mysterious appearance on the very pinnacle of that cliff, of the old Sagamore, whom but a short time before he had seen pass round a point in the lake more than a mile distant, puzzeled him exceedingly. The singular fall of the branch of the old oak, and the mysterious warning now again repeated, were also circumstances that added not a little to his embarrassment. In a somewhat confused state of mind, Tom retirned home, in season to provide the means of a dainty dinner, and as the father craved a blessing over that happy meal, all thoughts of the little vexations of the morning vanished like dew before the sun.

The old man complimented Tom on his good luck, and his mother declared that Thomas was good for something—for fishing and hunting, if nothing else—and she guessed after all, that Thomas would contrive to get an honest living somehow, and that was all any of us wanted.—Thomas prudently kept his morning adventures to himself. He did not know what to make of them, and would not alarm his father or mother by the recital. He got his rifle mended, and in a few days was again as successful as ever in his favorite employment.

Years passed on. His ardor never abated in the pursuit; on the contrary his appetite for hunting seemed to grow with what it fed on.—His fame as a hunter was circulated far and wide: and parties of pleasure came up from Portsmouth and Dover to join him in his hunting and fishing expeditions. By degrees, the forest melted away before the axe of the husbandman, and smilling villages now occupy the hunting grounds of the pioneers. Until the last deer was seen stalking in the wilds about Winnepissogee, Tom Davenport had a regular hunt weekly. He had now became a tavern-keeper. Roads leading to Pequawkett had been opened near his dwelling, and Tom grew wealthy without labor, and was himself in due time one of the best customers he had at the bar. A few years of diligent practice confirmed his habits. He was still, however, the best fisherman upon the lake; and was wont, when a little exhilarated, to take his old rifle with him, in hope of encountering some straggler from the wilds.

Twenty years had now elapsed since the old Indian had been see; and scarcely a deer had been noticed in the neighborhood for half that period, when one day as Tom was returning from wizzard's cove, well laden with trout and whisky, he saw at a distance on the shore a plump deer drinking of the waters of the lake. He raised his rifle, and in the next moment the spotted fawn lay weltering in his blood. The thought of Chocoma's curse, bringing sickness upon every living thing he possessed, and poisoning the fountains and the lake, rushed at once upon his thoughts, and excited as he was by the strong stimulus in which he had indulged so long, he became from that moment possessed with the horrid belief that he was haunted by the devil, because he had killed the spotted fawn, the favorite deer of Chocoma. No persuasion could alter this belief. He was in an agony of distress and terror. The warning of the old chief was ever ringing in his ears, and the death throbs of the spotted fawn continually present to his frenzied imagination. He was harmless towards others, and one of his friends supposed that he meditated any violence towards himself. He had indeed been often heard to say that he could not escape the snares of the devil on earth; but his incoherent ravings were reguarded as the necessary results of the intemperate habits he had so long indulged.

On a chilly morning in October, just twenty six years from the date of his adventure with the swarthy son of Chocoma under the oak, the lifeless body of Tom Davenport was found suspended from a limb of that identical tree. He had made his exit from the 'world, the flesh and the devil," in the manner already stated.

CHEERFULNESS DEFINED. An overflow of high animal spirits alone do not constitute cheerfulness because they are variable and evanescent; while cheerfulness in its true sense, rests upon a more solid foundation. It may be defined as subdued mirth, as the union of contentedness and complacency, the medium between gaiety and gloom, the point at whi h the mind is no longer perpetually turning round on the pivot of circumstances, but resting on the center of its own resources, acquires a settled stationary being; as the result of correct principles, active habits, and benevolent dispositions. The habitually cheerful man neither contemplates the world throgh the gloom of misanthropy, nor the bright haze of imagination, but taking a calm and sober estimate of things as they really are, his mind is sufficiently braced for active usefulness without becoming too refined for sober enjoyments. He is contented also to receive his pleasures through the medium of his duties; and blessed with a capacity for being happy without the aid of high excitements, he is not driven to seek refuge in ideal creations. His mind is healthy.

☞ 'My young friend,' said a minister to a man at camp meeting, 'do you ever think of a future state?'

'No, I never meddle with state affairs, though my brother John is a politicianer.'

'Do you ever think of dying?'

'No, but I guess our Sally did when she got the measles, for she turned all sorts of colors.'

'Whose boy are you?'

'When any body axes you that, tell 'em you don't know.'

NOTES ON A STEAMBOAT.

'Everpoint,' ascending the Illinois river, hooks up some rich occurrences for the Reveille. We have (says he,) a Catholic bishop and an Episcopal clergyman on board, and divine service will be performed by the latter, presently, of which fact, the Irish porter, bell in hand, just noticed the passengers. This same Irishman, a couple of evenings since, hearing that a bishop of his church was on board, naturally singled out a gentleman who best filled his mental outlines of a clerical dignitary—a very portly and benevolent Scotch passenger on board.

'If you plase, yer riv'rence,' said he, 'after yer tay, might I come to my duty?'

'Your duty? of course; why should I prevent your attending to your duty?'

'Oh! troth thin, it'll be a great comfort, ye, riv'rence,' said the Paddy.

His 'riv'rence' didn't know exactly what to make of the man, when after 'tay,' he was again addressed:

'If you plase, yer riv'rence, it is your own state-room I'll go into?'

'Reverence! state-room!' said the still more surprised passenger; certainly, if you've got anything to do there!'

'Troth, thin, I have, yer riv'rence,' said Paddy, heaving a deeply penitential sigh; 'and if ye'll be plazed to come now, before I'll be wanted to the boots.'

To come to the point: the gentleman went with his old acquaintance into his state-room, when, first closing the door and crossing himself' *Paddy gave a groan, and dropped on his knees!*

'In the name of heaven, what is the matter with you, man? What do you want?'

'Oh! yer *absolution*, this minit, yer riv'rence, or it's dead I'll be wid my feelings.'

'Take it, then, and be off,' said the Scotchman, handing the supplicant a *towel!*

CO-OPERATION OF THE WIFE. There is much good sense in the remark of a modern author, that no man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors, or rewards his labor with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandise or his farm, fly over lands, sail upon the seas, meet difficulty and encounter danger, if he knows that he is not spending his strength in vain but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solitude and disappointment enter the history of every man's life; and he is but half provided for his voyage, who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress no sympathizing partner is prepared.

HUMILITY. If thou art a vessel of gold, and thy brother but of wood, be not high minded; it is God that maketh us to differ; the more bounty God shows, the more humility he requires.—Those mines that are richest seem smallest; the godliest buildings have lowest foundations; the more God honoreth men, the more they should humble themselves; the more fruit, the lower the branch on which it grows, pride is ever the companion of emptiness. Oh, how full was the apostle, yet how was his language of himself,—least of all saints, last of apostles, chief of sinners, no sufficiency to think, no abilities to do; all that he is, he is by divine grace.

AN HONEST FACE. We love to look at a frank, open, honest face. It does us as much good as a shower bath. In this world of brass and impudence, of sneering, scornful, haughty and self-important looks—how consobling to the feelings—how grateful to the heart is an honest pleasant, smiling face! In the midst of fears, of perplexities, of sorrows, we feel we have one whom we can trust—in whose words we can confide, and whose actions will never give us pain. We are sometimes harshly treated—but in looking such a face we are calm and reconciled—justice will be done us, though we should not open our lips. May Nature multiply such faces—the indices of generous feelings and honest hearts.

OCCUPATION FOR CHILDREN. The habits of children prove that occupation is of necessity with most of them. They love to be busy, even about nothing, still more to be usefully employed. With some children it is a strongly developed physical necessity, and if not turned to good account will be productive of positive evil, thus verifying the old adage, that "Idleness is the mother of mischief." Children should be encouraged, or, if indolently disinclined to it, should be disciplined into performing for themselves every little office relative to the toilet which they are capable of performing. They should also keep their own clothes and other possessions in neat order, and fetch for themselves whatever they want, in short, they learn to be as independent of the services of others as possible, fitting them alike to make a good use of prosperity, and to meet with fortitude any reverse of fortune that may befall them. I know of no rank, however exalted, in which such a system would not prove beneficial.

JUVENILE WIT. "That's a pretty bird, grandma," said a little boy.

"Yes," replied the old dame, "and he never cries."

"That's because he's never wacked," rejoined the youngster.

A FEARFUL POSSIBILITY.—Bathing Machine Proprietor.—"Did you get that 'ere gent's sixpence afore he went into the machine?"

Assistant Boy, (a novice.)—"No, sir,—thought as the coves paid when they comed out."

Proprietor.—"Pay when they comes out!—Why, s'pose that gens gets out of his depth and goes and drowns himself, I may whistle for my sixpence.—Ain't you ashamed of yourself."

The following conundrum recently took a prize cup at St. Louis:

Why are the late battles fought by Gen Scott in Mexico, like a suit of clothes made by a neat seamstress?

Because the work was done as well as it could be done without having a *tailor*, (Taylor) to do it!

A SAILOR'S LETTER. A good one is told by an English paper, of an old lady who had received a letter from her son, a sailor on board a merchantman, which ran thus:

'We have been driven into the Bay of Fundy by a pampoosa right in the teeth. It blowed great guns, and we carried away the bowsprit; a heavy sea washed overboard the pinnacle and companion; the captain lost his quadrant, and could not take an observation for fifteen days, last we arrived safe at Halifax.'

The old woman, who could not read herself, got a neighbor to repeat it to her three or four times, until she thonght she had got it by heart; she then sallied out to tell the story.

'Oh, my poor son!'

'Why, what's the matter, mother—I hope no mischief!'

'O thank God, he's safe—but he has been driven into the bay of Firmament by a bamboozle right in the teeth—it blowed great guns, and they carried away the pulpit—a heavy sea washed overboard the pinnacle of the tabernacle—the captain lost his conjurnation, and could'nt get any salvation for fifteen days—at last they arrived safe at Hallelujah.'

'Lord bless us! what a wonder they warn't beat to atoms!

A serious accident occurred at Spriefield on Friday of last week, by which three men were badly injured. Four house painters were at work upon an insufficient staging, when it broke, and three of them were precipitated fifty or sixty feet to the ground. All had limbs broken.—The fourth man caught a window sill and escaped.

☞ A fellow who had been hooked by an unruly cow limped in his gait. A lady remarked that the man appeared to be intoxicated. 'Yes,' replied her beau, 'the poor fellow has taken a couple of *horns*.'

'William,' said a pretty girl to her lover, the other day, 'I'm afraid you don't love me any longer.'

'Don't love you any longer,' replied Bill, 'I don't do nothing *shorter*.'

TAKE A NEWSPAPER. Its advantages are made clear by a recent case, as in part quoted in the Lowell Courier:

An old news-monger friend of mine,
While dying of a cough,
Desired to hear the latest news
While he was going off.

I took the 'Times,' and much did read,
Of remedies in force;
He bought a box—and is he dead?
No—hearty as a horse!

'What are you doing there, peeping through a hole into your neighbor's yards?' 'Why, I'm going to learn to be an editor, and they say that an editor ought to know all that is going on.'

A NEGRO'S INGENUITY. 'Go down to the store,' said a lady, recently, to a negro servant, 'and buy me a spool of No. 100 cotton,'

In a short time the servant returned, and handing two spools to her, said—

'They had no No. 100 cotton, so I bought two fifties!"

CURIOUS REQUEST. The following occurrence, it is stated, took place not many miles from Boston: A barber and a young female having had the bans published, went to the church to be married. When the minister came to a certain part of the ceremony, the bridegroom very gravely asked the clergyman,

'If he might not take this woman in marriage on trial for a term of years, as it was the custom in parts where he had been?'

The clergyman, of course, answered in the negative.

'Well, sir,' says the barber, 'then I suppose I must risk it; so you may go on in the usual way.'

The ceremony was then duly performed.

A gentleman complained bitterly, in a great passion to his wife, that a certain person had called him a liar at a public meeting.

'Never mind,' said she, 'he cannot prove it.'

'Yes,' replied he, 'but the worst of it is, he did prove it!'

VIEWS IN EUROPE.

We have been favored with the following extract says the Washington Union, of a letter addressed to a gentleman in Washington:

Extract of a letter from a very intelligent American, dated

PARIS, September 16, 1847.

Our pride should be that we are not Europeans. We ought to refer American superiority and prosperity mote to institutions than to race, which is so frequently indicated. We are all the better—all the purer—for the mixture of breeds in the United States. A national character will result above that of the simple Anglo-Saxon, or any one of the several European stocks. Royalty, aristocracy, privilege, monopoly, are the chief causes of the general wretchedness of the European masses. These have been treated as slaves or children; and yet have lacked the interested care and personal supervision which alleviate the bondage of the American negroes. They have been neglected, except for purposes of rapacity and oppression: their habit of looking for everything to the government, has, nevertheless, been inveterated; self reliance, though advancing, is still rare.—The recent scarcity is far from being altogether the fault of the heavens or the earth. The French have this proverb: *tant vaut l'homme, tant vaut la terra*: what the man is worth, the soil is worth! The free republican citizen, with you, is the security against famine as against sanguinary revolutions, and blind demolition, and ravage. You will observe by the report of the British commissioners, that three millions of the Irish received, at one time, gratuitous relief—starving paupers. Since the beginning of the high corn prices here, the municipality of Paris have expended nearly nine millions of francs in bread, publicly distributed to the indigent—Baron Charles Dupin stated, a few days ago, in a lecture to a charitable society, that more than a hundred thousand of the rural working classes came to the capital to share in the distribution; that the hospitals, civil and military, support sixty thousand inmates; and that the number of individuals too needy or improvident to have laid up any savings and who consequently depended on the municipality for bread, was four hundred thousand out of a population rather less than a million. Throughout Europe, the grain, vegetable, and fruit crops are more or less abundant; but the potato rot appears extensively; it pervades a number of the provinces of France. We have a circular of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce to the perfects, in which he instructs them to endeavor to persuade the proprietors and cultivators, within their respective departmnnts to dig up and use their potatoes without delay. The fall in the price of bread is slow and not considerable.—Adulteration continues, and is a great evil. It comprises every species of food sueptible of it.

An American might be struck with the purport of a memoir read on the 29th June last, to the British Scientific Association, by Colonel Sykes, vice president of the Royal Society. His object was to show that, in cases of dearth in Great Britain, her inhabitants might look, with confidence, to India, for a supply of breadstuffs. He said: "India having the advantage of its principal crops ripening in January and February, the moment the failure of the crops in England should be perceived, in August, orders for India supplies could be sent, and those landed in England, even by the route of Cape of Good Hope, two or three months before the ripening of the British crops." There are many Indian grains highly nutritive, which do not appear in the price-lists. Your southern gentlemen cannot have overlooked the proceedings and calculations in England in regard to India *cotton*. Independence of the United States for that staple is the fond and mighty purpose. A main object of Dr. Laug's work on Phillipsland and Cooksland (Australian districts) is to exhibit the natural advantages of both places for emigration, so that "a death blow might be given to American slavery, by supplying Europe with sugar and cotton by free white labor in Australia." Patience will be necessary for these philanthropists. The recent bankruptcies in Great Britain, chiefly in one branch of trade, amounts to a fourth of the aggregate public debt of the States of our Union. We may opine that the assets will not quite equal even those of Mississippi, Florida, add Michigan. The birth of an eleventh grandchild to Louis Philippe is, with us, a signal domestic event—Henry-Leopold-Philip-Mary Duke de Guise. This name, considered as historical, is not of the best omen.—The British world must be deeply moved by the prowess and skill of Prince Albert in the Highlands. It is minutely and exultingly related that he brought down a stationary *owl* on the *fourth* shot!

You have enough of politics in the newspapers. The French government is *tremblingly* alive to the popular excitement and insurrections in Italy, and to the impending civil war in Switzerland; and it is much and critically engaged with the new phases of the Spanish drama, it has a fine army to set in motion, but its finances are sadly involved. The numerous instances of official corruption, and many blunders in domestic management, daily increase its discredit with the nation. No one trusts the future.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT BUST. An interesting discovery was made last month at Tunis. In clearing away a mound in the inner part of Carthage, to extract some stone for the repair of the quarys at Goletta, the workmen found a colossal marble bust, which is supposed to represent Juno, in as perfect state of preservation as if it had just been sculptured.

CUPID'S BIRTHPLACE. A New Orleans paper accuses a northern Editor of claiming Cupid as a Yankee, born "down in Maine."—No doubt of it, as he has a great many relations here now, *specially the sisters.*

MEXICO.

Later advices from Tampico relate the capture of the city of Mexico by Gen. Scott, and that Gen. Worth had been appointed governor.

There were also discredited rumors that the population of Mexico had compelled Gen. Scott to retire out of the city, and that Santa Anna himself was bombarding it.

The guerillas, it is said, have fortified the heights of Cerro Gordo. They are posted there in large numbers, with several pieces of artilery and are said to be commanded by General Parades.

Senor Don Gusto Sierra and Senor Don Rafael Carojal, commissioners from Yucatan to our government, came passengers on the Alabama.

The Delta says nothing about Gen. Quitman's being on his way to Vera Cruz with 4000 men. The Commercial Advertiser says: "There must be some enormous mistake about these 4000 men. General Scott can have no such number to spare, and it is impossible to conceive any motive for sending them to Vera Cruz."

Major Capers, the government sutler at Tampico, has arrived in Charleston, with despatches to the United States from Col. Gates. He has copies of letters to merchants in Tampico, received by British expresses giving semi official accounts of the taking of the capital. Santa Anna marched out on the 13th with ten thousand men and twenty cannon for Guadaloupe, and was soon expected to retreat to Oajaca.—No farther immediate molestation was expected from him. Our entire loss from the 13th to the 18th of September was twenty five officers killed and forty seven wounded, and 490 men killed and wounded in the last battle. At Chapultepec on the 13th Gen. Scott brought 40 pieces of cannon to bear on the heights, soon rendering them untenable. On the afternoon of the 14th, he sent 1500 men into the city, who took possession of the citadel after some serious opposition from the rabble, who attacked his rear wounding a number.

SACK OF MEXICO.

The following intelligence, which, if correct, is very important, we extract from El Arco Iris of the 26th ult., published at Vera Cruz:—

"Letters from Jalapa and Orizaba, received yesterday in this city, says El Arco Iris, gives the most positive information that the city of Mexico has been the theatre of the most horrible and lamentable scenes.

The moment that Santa Anna abandoned the capital, the Lepros committed every manner of excess, pillaging and robbing the houses, without making any distinction between natives and foreigners.

It is said that during the pillage, an American division attempted to penetrate the city, but became involved in a dreadful conflict with the people and was repulsed, one part to the sentry stations and citadel, while another succeeded in getting possession of the Convent of San Francisco, where it made itself secure against the multitude, having abandoned two pieces of artillery. To these horrors succeeded the bombardment of the city by the American army, which was in possession of the citadel and other fortified points in the suburbs.

Letters from Puebla inform us that Santa Anna, with 2000 cavalry, was in Tlascala, with the intention of proceeding to Puebla, to unite his forces with those of Gen. Rea, and cut off the communication of the American army with the sea coast.

In Papantla there occurred a popular commotion, in which the citizens Meza, Nunez, and others were killed. We will give hereafter more information concerning this."

The correspondence of La Patria says,—"General Scott bombarded the city until the evening of the 15th, which he entered as far as the palace. The loss caused by the sack of the city exceeds $3,000,000."—N. O. Delta, 5th.

The Picayune has similar reports from Tampico to a Spanish house, but considers them grossly exaggerated.

PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE ANTI-RENT DIFFICULTIES. Every reader will hail with gladness the prospect opened in the following:—At a mass meeting of the Anti-Renters of the county of Rensselaer, held pursuant to public notice, at the Presbyterian Church in Stephentown, on the 25th Sept. after listening to remarks from C. Pepper, Jr., it was on motion, unanimously

Resolved, That we accede to the propositions for the amicable arrangement of the Anti-Rent difficulties, so called, made on the 24th inst., by Hon. John C. Spencer, on the part of Wm. P. Van Rensselaer, to Calvin Papper, Jr., C. F. Bouton, and Henry Betts, on the part of the people, which proposition is in substance, as we understand it, that all matters in dispute shall be left for arbitration to Hon. G. N. Briggs, of Massachusetts, Hon. Wm. Kent and Hon Judge Denio, of this State. [N. Y. Paper.

POCKET PICKED. The "city of notions" has become a great place of resort for pick-pockets. A few years since, we are told, pickpocket were scarce there; now they are numerous, and every day the papers chronicle their "doings."—Many of their victims are from this State, as our readers are aware from the articles which we have from time to time published, copied from the Boston press. Our friends visiting the city should have an eye to their treasure.

The Atlas of Saturday says that Mr. Isaac Varney, of Brunswick, Me., was relieved of his pocket-book, at the Maine Railroad Depot, on Thursday, which contained 250 dollars in bank bills, and sundry notes and papers. The same paper chronicles one or two other cases, but the victims are not from our State.

It is a singular coincidence that Gen. Scott entered Mexico on the 16th of September, the day which is celebrated throughout Mexico as the anniversary of its independence.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR A DAY OF

Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

With the advice of the Executive Council, I hereby appoint THURSDAY, the 25th day of NOVEMBER, as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE.

The year which is past, has been to the State and Nation, one of unmixed prosperity. While a kind Providence has bestowed upon the industry of our citizens a rich reward, our benign institutions have protected each, in its undisturbed enjoyment. While abundant plenty fills our land, tyranny and oppression are deprived of the power to wrest it from the hand of toil and pour it into the lap of indolence and luxury.

As the recipients of such unmerited blessings, it is peculiarly appropriate that we set apart a day for their sincere, public acknowledgement.

I therefore recommend that the people of this State abstain, on that day, from their ordinary pursuits, assemble at their usual places of worship, and unite their hearts in gratitude to God, that he nerved our fathers' arms in the unequal contest for their freedom;—that He gave them wisdom to devise our beautiful system of State Sovereignties, and a con eding spirit to unite those independent soverengties into one harmonious whole;—that He has taught their sons to regard that Union as of countless value, and determined them to preserve it by compromise of all conflicting interests and claims;—that His hand is still visible in guiding and sustaining us, in bountifully rewarding our peaceful avocations, and crowning with success our victorious arms;—and that the constant outpourings of his rich bounties, has distinctly marked us as his favored people.

Let not the voice of murmuring disturb the songs of praise. Let party zeal and sectarian bitterness be silent. Let not the day be desecrated, or the house of God profaned by political harangues, assaults upon the institutions of our sister States, or denunciation of the terms of Union. But let us all join in a general festival that another year has passed, and we are still a united, prosperous and happy people.

Thus duly appreciating the blessings we enjoy, and humbly thanking Him who gives them, let us unite, as a whole community, in earnest prayer for their continuance to ourselves and our posterity.

Given at the Council Chamber, at Augusta, this twenty seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States, the seventy second. JOHN W. DANA.

By the Governor:

EZRA B. FRENCH, Secretary of State.

GOOD HINTS FROM THE RIGHT QUARTER.

The Freewill Baptist Repository, published at Limerick, Me., thus hints at one of the prominent causes of the unsuccessful ministration of many of those who at the present day take it upon themselves to teach the people in matters of religion:—

"If those ministers who have left the *gospel* vineyard, and have been zealously engaged in *political* subjects; who have preached politics in the pulpit, and outraged the church and the common sense of the religious community, by attempting to palm off their political lingo for the gospel, and to conceal their partizan zeal and projects under the sanctity of religion; if these ministers can now find no places to preach, or where they can be supported, who is to blame? If the people generally are disgusted with their course, and utterly refuse to sit under their preaching, to contribute to their support, or in any way countenance them in their movements, who can wonder at such result?"

We are glad to see a practice which has of late, become altogether too common with the clergy of this country, of preaching political sermons from the sacred desk, reprobated in merited terms by a religious paper. It is a practice which ought to be disountenanced by the whole community, as not only reprehensible in itself, but as tending to destroy the efficiency and usefulness of those who undertake to instruct in sacred matters, by disinclining the public ear to listen to them even upon subjects where they really qualified, and in relation to which it is their appropriate duty, to enlighten and direct. Greatly shaken must public confidence ever be in the wisdom of that teaching which is mixed up with railing accusations against the government which guaranties the enjoyment of religious rights and privileges such as no other government ever secured, and with justificatory remarks in defence of another government, such as has seldom fallen to the lot of any other nation to be cursed with. The people will be slow to learn the lesson, by whomsoever taught, that *patriotism* and *religion* are incompatible—and he who attempts to lead them astray from the one, will scarcely be received as a safe guide to direct them to the other. Age.

The body of Mr. Henry Prescott, of Dixmont Me., aged about fifty, was found drowned last week near the mouth of the Kenduskeag stream.

STOOD ON HER POSITION. The following circumstance, which occurred recently in our community, is the greatest example of an assertion of positions that we have ever heard of. A divine—we need not say who; suffice it that he is an eminently good man of our city—called recently to see a sick lady belonging to his church. Said lady had been very kindly attended, during her illness, by a female cousin who was also a member of the same congregation. The minister prayed with the afflicted one, and being cognizant of the kindness of the cousin, he besought the Lord, in his prayer to bless *his servant*, who had, in so kind and Christian a manner, watched over the afflicted lady. The cousin withdrew forthwith from his congregation, asserting at the same time that she would let him know she wasn't any body's *servant*.

[St. Louis Reveille.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 19, 1847.

"The Union...it must be preserved."

Amid the many evils that surround us, it is a source of much pleasure to the friends of humanity to see so many of the wise and good, consecrating their superior knowledge and wisdom to the improvement of the masses; unfolding the standard of philanthropy on a more lofty and commanding eminence than it ever floated before; calling the oppressed multitude around it, and instructing them in the way they should go to obtain the greatest of human happiness. It is also not less satisfactory to see those distinguished personages rising superior to the influence of sects and parties, and regardless of their frowns or favors, exposing the inconsistencies and improprieties of all of them.

This is a good omen, a harbinger of better days for the too long deceived and oppressed millions, who, for ages, have been mere dray horses of their hypocritical friends, and have received from them no other nor better usage for their faithful services, than cold neglect, deception and oppression. And what will do much to free the community from these evils is the elevation of our common schools, and the advancement of popular education.

In our opinion sects and parties are great evils. And by sects and parties, we mean not that class of individuals who associate themselves for the purpose of promoting the best interest and welfare of all classes and conditions, but whose sole object is to increase their numbers and secure their own interests to the exclusion of all others, making the many slaves to the ambition of the few. We know there are many who cry out against all sects and parties, whose main object is to build up a party that will answer their own ends, regardless of the good of others. But we would know no party but mankind, or in other words, we would have no class of individuals organized as a political or religious body, except to secure the rights of others as well as their own, and thus promote the cause of humanity. Sects and parties, in our view of them, are profitable instruments for the agrandizement of the few who direct their movements, are opposed to the progress of knowledge, to liberty, to free inquiry, and to social progress, and of course, are well calculated to increase and perpetuate the very evils they profess to remedy. In Europe they are a dreadful scourge to the people. Their promises have proved as faithless as their professions, and their conduct as opposite to their declarations as the East is to the West. In the name of religion, of charity, sectarian bigots have declared war against reason and free inquiry, have kindled the fire of persecution, put in operation the instruments of torture, and loaded with chains the noble limbs of patriots and philanthropists; and in the name of liberty, partisan hypocrites, knaves and tyrants have cajoled and oppressed the ignorant, and too confiding multitude;—have slaughtered millions of them in the wars of ambition, of conquest and of pillage, and then left the miserable survivors a prey to other oppressors not less cruel than their military leaders.

And what good have sects and parties done in these States? Less far, less than many suppose, especially when the object of their leaders has been the gratification of their own ambitious designs. Ever since the organization of the government to the present time, the masses have been divided into numerous opposing sects and parties, each contending for the mastery,—and all professing to be actuated by the best motives. But what have the leaders done worthy of their professions? Have they, like Jesus, sought out the poor and the oppressed, and to them addressed words of advice, encouragement and comfort, rather than to the rich and aristocratic? Have they exhibited that moral courage, that total disregard of the influence and power of wealth, that contempt for a corrupt and vicious public opinion, and that devotedness to the immediate and best interests of the masses, which characterized the conduct of their illustrious Prototype? Not at all. They have proved themselves to be more the lovers of the aristocracy than the people, and have preferred to tickle the ears of the rich and luxurious with beautiful turned periods, to dogmatize, "to reason against reason, use reason against the use of reason, and shew from good reason that reason is good for nothing," than to encourage the multitude to think, to reason, to store their minds with useful knowledge, to guard against sophistry and the wiles of the aristocracy, to love truth, to practice virtue; and to labor for their own benefit. And what are the consequences of this neglect of duty on the part of sectarian leaders and teachers? Obviously bad, very bad. The masses, so far as under the influence of sects are now as ignorant, as poor, as degraded, and as oppressed as they were at the commencement of our national existence, although they have paid millions for instruction out of their hard earnings to those who *professed* to be their best friends and advisors. For all the knowledge that we have, conducive to liberty and the rights of man, we are indebted to the height of Christianity, the very basis of all true democratic principles, and to those men who have had the independence to think for themselves, and act in favor of humanity, regardless of what mere partisans and sectarians might think of them. By these means, and the more general defusion of useful knowledge, and the triumph of moral sentiment over the propensities, the cause of truth will continue to advance more rapidly and mankind be freed from the errors and follies of the age.

RUMFORD FALLS.

A company in Boston are negotiating for the purchase of these Falls, together with several hundred acres of the adjoining land, for manufacturing purposes. These Falls are on the Androscoggin river in Rumford, and not in Dixfield, as stated by the New York Scientific American, and some other papers. The water power is undoubtedly one of the best in New England, and can be purchased for a very reasonable price. It is said that the company intending to improve it can command a capital of two millions of dollars.

ALWAYS WRONG.

It is a little singular that, in all the contests in which this government, from its origin to the present day, has been, at various times engaged, it should have always been in the wrong, and our opposers always in the right. But so it ever has been, and now is, in the eyes of federalism. The proclivity of federalism to treason, is strong and unvarying. This trait is forcibly set forth in the following, from an exchange paper:

"We are always wrong—always criminal in in the eyes of Heaven and Earth. We have gone through seven contests, fought hard battles and gained glorious victories. We are, nevertheless, wrong all the time. Wrong in 1774, when opposing the imbecile tyrant of Great Britain—so said the tories. Wrong in 1812, when we proclaimed free trade and sailors rights, and flogged, the British a second time—so said the federalists. Wrong in 1834, when Gen. Jackson threatened France for the indemnities. Wrong in the Black Hawk war, wrong in the Creek war, wrong in the Seminole war, and now wrong again in the war with Mexico—so say most of the whigs. Pray tell us, when will America ever be wright where there is fighting to be done? We do really, sincerely, anxiously, deploringly, distressedly, and most vehemently hope, wish, and crave to see our country right once before we die."

WATERVILLE MURDER.

Doct. Cooledge has been indicted for the murder of Mr. Mathews, and is in jail at Augusta, to be tried January. Flint, his student, gave different testimony before the grand jury to that which he gave before the coroner.—There is much excitement in the region of the murder, and circumstauces are terribly against the doctor. His character is said to have been fair; he is about twenty six years old, and has several thousands of dollars debited on his books.

In another column of to days paper may be found Gov. Dana's Thanksgiving proclamation. It is an excellent one, worthy the head and heart of the man. We really hope that certain federal Clergymen, who have made it their business to preach against the government for the last year, will profit by its wise precautions.

☞ Dr. Cooldge, we learn, is a native of Canton in this County and has been in practice at Waterville about four years, and was getting an extensive run of practice.

It is stated, on what is considered authentic information, that not less than 150,000 bushels of wheat were raised in Oregon during the year 1846.

MONTEREY, Aug. 26. Some fiend in human shape last night made a terrible illustration of a "little more grape, Capt. Bragg," for he placed under the bed of the gallant soldier an eight inch bomb shell, with a train leading off by which it was ignited. The explosion was terrific, but fortunately the Captain received no injury. Two of the missles went through his bed without touching him. His escape is looked upon as miraculous, the contents of the shell having been scattered around for a hundred yards. No cause is assigned for this attempt upon Capt. Bragg's life except that some of his men think he is too severe in his discipline. This is the second attempt upon his life.

PHILOSOPHY OF ADVERTISING. There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; one way of obtaining publicity—advertisements; the newspaper is the fly-wheel by which the motive power of commercial enterprise is sustained, and money the steam by which advertising is kept going. [Blackwood's Magazine.

TRADE IN SOLID WATER. The ice trade from Boston to the East Indies is immense.—A single house in Boston has in one year employed 101 vessels laden with ice, to Asia, which sold for 17,000,000 florins. A French paper in commenting on this states that this is about as much as the amount realized by one year's vintage in Bordeaux.

IRON WATER FOR FOWLS. A writer in the English Agricultural Gazette recommends that a piece of steel be kept constantly in the water to which fowls have access. Iron rust, he says, is an excellent tonic. A roll of brimstone is also recommended to be kept in the water.

Gov. Young, of N. Y., has appointed the 25th day of Nov. as a Day of Thanksgiving and Praise

MR. WEBSTER—THE WHIGS OF MASS.

The following is an extract from Mr. Webster's speech at the Worcester convention as reported for the Boston Post:

"He admitted that Mexico was wholly wrong in her course toward Texas, since the latter had achieved her independence, and obtained its acknowledgement by foreign powers. He undertook to show that his attempt to procure the harbor of St. Francisco, in the Pacific, being only for the benefit of the commerce of the north, was a very different thing from obtaining foreign territory for any other purposes. This train of remark brought him to the consideration of the Wilmot proviso, which he ironically styled a panacea, and then proceeded to claim to be the father of whatever good may be in it. He said that so long ago as 1838, against the admonition of his friends, at a social gathering in New York, not to commit himself on the Texas question, he boldly proclaimed the principle of no acquisition of territory with a slave population. He had continued from that time to the presen on all fitting occasions to re-assert his unchangeable adherence to that principle; 'and now' said he, 'I do not quite consent that more recent discoverers shall take out a patent for that sentiment. I deny the priority of their invention. Indeed allow me to say, it is not their thunder.' This humorous shot at the plagarism or 'piracy,' as it is sometimes called, of the conscience party, so convulsed the convention with laughter, that they quite forgot that the 'great expounder' had but a few minutes before stolen the thunder of Mr. Lawrence in relation to 'the worst governed people on the face of the earth.' He said he should vote against all further supplies for the war, unless the executive furnished satisfactory evidence, that it was not to be prosecuted for the conquest of territory, or for any other purpose than the honor and safety of the Union. In conclusion he gave the conscience party another left handed rap, by saying—"This is no moment for going to extremes, either on the right or on the left."

The whig papers report, that Mr. Webster spoke of the duty of whigs in the next Congress in the event that the war is not finished at that time. He said

"Unless the President shall then make it appear to Congress that the war waged for no purposes of territorial extension, not for the dismemberment of Mexico, it will be the duty of the whigs to *refuse all supplies*."

He may live to regret having made such a recommendation.

The Barree Gazett gives the following account of the feeling and occurrences in the convention:

"The war between 'cotton' and 'conscience' raged bitterly in the convention, and was only kept from enveloping the whole party in its blaze by the presence of Mr. Webster. The latter section made a fierce onset under the lead of S. C. Philips, Mr. Palfrey, Charles Sumner, Judge Allen, C. F. Adams, &c. but were routed by the cottonocracy under the lead of Col. Winthrop and Kapt. Jo Bell. The Godlike was brought up from Boston and in defiance of his engagement to attend a cattle show in Essex, to keep in due subordination the elements of discord. He put all disturbers under his ban, in general terms. Col. Winthrop took the shine off the the polished periods of Sumner, Capt. Bell snubbed Mr. Philips, and the majority in a body *hissed* Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the *very* calm and phlegmatic son of John Q. Conscience was wrapped in cotton and laid away for another year. It speaks well for the ability of its leaders however, that Mr. Webster and the heaviest artillery of the whigs must every year be called into the convention to keep them under."

And to cap the climax, the following resolution offered by Mr. Palfrey, member of Congress elect, was *rejected by a large majority*:

Resolved, That the whigs of Massachusetts will support no men as candidates for the offices of President and Vice President but those who are known by their acts or declared opinions to be *opposed to the extension of slavery*."

A NEW SYSTEM OF EXCHANGE. Yesterday, a French sailor just paid off, by which he was put in possession of a number of doubloons, applied to the keeper of the rum hole at the North End to give him American gold or bank bills for his foreign gold. The keeper of the shop consented, having reckoned up the value of Jack's gold, drew a note of hand for the amount (about 86 dollars,) payable in one year and delivered it to the unsuspecting tar, who departed well pleased with the exchange.

A short time afterwads Jack bought some clothing and drew out his new money in payment. Great was his astonishment when he found that it was of no sort of value. An appeal to the shop keeper was met with an assurance that the note would be paid when due. An application to a lawyer for advice was fruitless for the lack of money to pay the fee. Finally Jack came to the conclusion that he had been effectually fleeced of his money by a process of exchange which is in favor of but one party in the operation. [Boston Traveller.

A lady was seen riding on horseback, through one of the streets in Boston one afternoon, says a Philadelphia paper, which attracted much attention. All female equestrians are stared at in cities; but she was stared at particularly hard, because she sported a pair of nice, clean, snowy-white pantalettes——with ruffled straps! We have heard of ruffled shirt, ruffled collar, ruffled wristbands, and ruffled tempers, but never before of ruffled straps!

"The Umpire" is the title of a daily paper recently started in Portland. We understand it advocates Gen. Taylor's claims to the presidency. We have not seen it.

EARLY EDUCATION.

A writer in the "London Quartely Review" says it is the vice of the age to substitute learning for wisdom—to educate the head, and forget that there is a more important education necessary for the heart. The reason is cultivated at an age when nature does not furnish the elements necessary to a successful cultivation of it; and the child is solicited to reflection when it is only capable of sensation and emotion. In infancy, the attention and the memory are only excited strongly by things which impress the senses and move the heart, and a further shall instil more solid and available instruction in an hour spent in the fields, where wisdom and goodness are exemplified, seen and felt, than in a month spent in the study, where they are expounded in stereotyped aphorisms.

No intelligent physician doubts that precocious children in fifty cases for one, are much the worse for the discipline they have undergone. The mind seems to have been strained, and the foundations for insanity are laid. When the studies of maturer years are stuffed into the head of the child, people do not reflect on the anatomical fact, that the brain of an infant is not the brain of a man; that the one is confirmed and can bear exertion, the other is growing and requires repose; that to force the attention to abstract facts—to load the memory with chronological and historical or scientific detail—in short, to expect a child's brain to bear with impunity the exertions of a man's, is just as rational as it would be to hazard the same sort of experiment on its muscles.

The first eight or ten years of life should be devoted to the education of the heart—to the formation of principles, rather than to the acquirment of what is usually termed knowledge. Nature herself points out such a course; for the emotions are then the liveliest and most easily moulded, being as yet unalloyed by passion. It is from this source that the mass of men are hereafter to draw their sum of happiness or misery; the actions of a large majority are, under all circumstances, determined much more by feeling than reflection; in truth, life presents an infinity of occasions, where it is essential to happiness that we should *feel* rightly; and there are, perhaps, comparatively few cases where it is absolutely necessary to *think profoundly*.

The same writer contends that "up to the seventh year of life, very great changes are going on in the structure of the brain, and demand, therefore, the utmost attention not to interrupt them by improper or over excitement. Just that degree of exercise should be given to the brain at this period, as is necessary to its health; and the best is oral instruction, exemplified by objects which strike the senses."

It is all-important at this period of life that great care and "special attention should be given, both by parents and teachers, to the physical development of the child. Pure air and free exercise are indispensable, and wherever these are withheld, the consequences will be certain to extend themselves over the whole future life. The seeds of protracted and hopeless suffering have, in innumerable instances, been sown in the constitution of the child, simply through ignorance of this great fundamental physical law; and the time has come when the united voices of these innocent victims should ascend "trumpet-tongued" to the ears of every parent and teacher in the land. "Give us free air; wholesome exercise; leave to develope our expanding energies, in accordance with the laws of our being, an full scope for the elastic and bounding impulse of our young blood."

It is pleasing to know that the "Board or Education" in this State, are moving in this matter, to some extent, at least. They recommend the alteration and remodeling of our ill-shapen and poorly ventilated school houses. This is taking one step, and an important one too, toward securing the health and comfort of scholars. Let them continue to reform and improve our present school system until our school houses and seminaries shall be not only institutions for intellectual and moral, but also for physical development.—[Free American.]

A BALTIMORE FEMALE SAILOR BOY.—The following is an extract from a letter from Pensacola, Florida. "The schooner St Mary's, Capt. Black, of Baltimore, with coal, which went ashore on the Tortugas Reef, a short time ago, had a cabin boy of remarkable good looks and smartness, but as the vessel appeared to be in danger, fear overpowered every other consideration, and she blushingly confessed herself no boy, but a veritable woman in breeches. The captain was more than ever alarmed at this novel peril, and has exhibited great remorse ever since, for sundry thumps and growls bestowed upon her, the common heritage of cabin boys.—At present she is with a family in this place and Joanna is a very modest, and really a clever girl. This whim of donning attire, not belonging to her, is deemed a high offence by some of the ladies of the Key, while others equally commend it as a gallant feat, betokening quite an early disposition to wear the breeches. The affair has assumed a serious aspect, and it is believed that the breeches have the majority.

[Baltimore Patriot.

BISHOP OF MAINE. We learn from the Atlas that Rev. Dr. George Burgess, of Hartford, has been elected Episcopal Bishop of this State, and that he will, probably, accept. He is a brother, we learn, of the Rev. Alexander Burgess of this town. [Maine Farmer.

A SINGULAR GENTLEMAN. Somebody in an exchange print certifies that he wants to recover a lost 'wallet, belonging to a gentleman made of calfskin.'

Three essentials to a false story teller:—A good memory, a bold face, and fools for his audience.

OPINION OF A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.

EXETER, Me., Sept. 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN,
Physician at Exeter Corner.

NO QUACKERY! NO DECEPTION!

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect, TRUE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected an increasing demand for it. This fact has caused many unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and ANSEL FIELD, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

THE CAUSE OF THE PRESSURE upon the brain is a collection of a mass of morbid humors in the blood, which not only derange the circulation, but also by increasing the apparent quantity of the vital fluid, cause a distension or swelling of the blood-vessels, a pressure upon the nerves which lead to the brain, and head-ache, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, insanity, apoplexy, *sudden death*, and other dreadful results.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are always certain to relieve a pressure upon the brain; because they take out of the circulation those very humors which are the cause not only of all disordered motions of the blood, but of every disorder incident to man. They also aid and improve digestion, as well as purify the blood, and therefore not only give health and vigor to the whole frame, but are always certain to prevent any evil results from a pressure upon the brain.

Beware of counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

The genuine for sale by CHARLES H. CROCKER, Paris Hill; Charles Durell, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; John Blake & Co., Turner; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore:—Hiram Himes, Hartford; Caleb Besse, Woodstock, and J. Howe, Norway.

New England Office, 198 Tremont Street, Boston

CAUTION!

The public are particularly cautioned against purchasing imitation articles pretending to have the same effect as Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomatto Bitters. Never buy the Sarsaparilla and Dandelion Panacea, Kittredge's Tomato Bitters nor extract of Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Dandelion, or any other preparation, with the expectation of getting the genuine BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA AND TOMATO BITTERS, which are prepared at his Medicine Store, No. 68 Washington street, Boston. These Bitters are the first preparation of the kind that was ever sold, and they are the only genuine article of the kind now in the market. Always see that the direction is signed FREDERICK BROWN in his own hand-writing. Who ever heard of a man's counterfeiting a bad bank note, or one that would not pass? Just so its with medicines they always counterfeit that which sells.

All orders for BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA AND TOMATO BITTERS, directed to FREDERICK BROWN, the proprietor, No. 68 Washington street, Boston, will be attended to punctually. None genuine unless signed FREDERICK BROWN, on the wrapper.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and ANSEL FIELD, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

MARRIAGES.

In Woodstock, by James Bates, Esq., Mr. Augustus Billings to Miss Harriet A. Rowe, both of Woodstock.

In Rumford, Oct. 3d, by Rev. E. S. Hopkins, Mr. Charles W. Munroe to Miss Abby Kimball.—Mr. A. G. Hastings, of Bethel, to Miss Dolly K. Kimball, of Rumford.

DEATHS.

In Hanover, Sept. 20, Mr. Nathaniel Sager, a Revolutionary soldier, in his 93d year.

In Hanover, Sept. 29th, Mrs. Louisa J. C., wife of Chas. P. S. Wardwell, of Lowell, Mass. aged 17.

School Committees

AND TEACHERS before deciding on their Books for Fall and Winter Schools, are invited to examine Russell & Goldsbury's improved Reading Books for common Schools and Academies, viz:—Primer—Introduction to Primary Reader—Sequel to Primary Reader—Introduction to American Common School Reader—and American Common School Reader.

These books are used in over three hundred towns and cities, though completed only last November.—The acknowledged deficiencies of other Reading Books, are supplied in these. They are recommended by nearly 100 Committees and Teachers—give universal satisfaction, and are considered not only the BEST, but the CHEAPEST books now before the public.

Mr. Russell is well known as a distinguished teacher of Elocution, and as the Editor of the Journal of Education.

Mr. Goldsbury has been for many years teacher of the Cambridge high School.

Copies of each book GIVEN to each town for examination.

☞ Old Books will be taken in part payment.

Published and for sale at 114 Washington street, Boston, by CHARLES TAPPAN.

Oct. 15, 1847. 3w24

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of

CROCKER, CUMMINGS & CO.,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THOMAS CROCKER,
E. C. CUMMINGS.

Paris, Oct. 6, 1847. 23

PROBATE NOTICES.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to a License from the Judge of Probate in and for the county of Oxford, the subscriber will sell at public Auction or private sale, at Henry Ward's Store in Bethel, on Saturday, the twentieth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the real estate of

EPHRAIM ROWE,

late of said Bethel, together with the reversion of the Widow's dower therein if necessary, as will produce the sum of one hundred dollars. Said real estate consists of six acres of intervale on what is called the Great Island in the Androscoggin river, in the West part of Bethel.

EPHRAIM ROWE, Administrator.

Bethel, Sept. 20, 1847. 24

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

ON the Petition of NANCY PERRY, Widow of LEVI PERRY, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, praying an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband,—

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

22 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Bethel, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

LOT S. COBURN, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of MOSES COBURN, late of Newry, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in said county, on the fifth day of January next, at one of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

22 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Bethel, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

ON the Petition of MARY ANN WIGHT, Widow of TIMOTHY WIGHT, late of Gilead, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband, and also that Commissioners may be appointed to assign to her Dower out of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

22 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

MARTIN FARRINGTON, Administrator of the estate of HAMER FARRINGTON, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented his final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

22 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

AARON PARSONS, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of DAVID WARREN, late of Hartford, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be publishe l three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

22 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

ON the Petition of HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr., Administrator of the estate of FRANCIS CUSHMAN, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, representing that he has certain demands in favor of said estate not convertable, beyond the probable expense of collecting, and therefore praying that said demands may be assigned and transferred, as the law in such cases provides,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the nineteenth day of October next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

22 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

ON the Petition of DEBORAH McCOLLISTER, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS McCOLLISTER, late of Canton in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of five hundred dollars; and therefore praying that License may be granted to her to sell and convey all of the real estate of said deceased, as a partial sale thereof would greatly injure the residue:

It was Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the nineteenth day of October next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

22 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

ON the Petition of STEPHEN LEAVETT, Administrator of the estate of NEHEMIAH GLASS, late of Hartford, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of three hundred dollars, and therefore praying that License may be granted him to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges, and also on the Petition of the Widow of said deceased, praying that Commissioners may be appointed to assigned her Dower out of the real estate of her late husband:

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioners give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should notbe granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

22 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

ALFRED MORTON, Administrator of the estate of DANIEL B. MORTON, late of Andover North Surplus, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the nineteenth day of October next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

22 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Bethel, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

LUCY W. HOBSON, named Executrix in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of MOSES HOBSON, late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate, and having declined the office of Executrix of said Will, and requested that DANIEL CHAPLIN, of said Waterford, be appointed Administrator with the Will annexed of the estate of said deceased:

It was Ordered, that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the nineteenth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

22 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOHN ELLINGWOOD, late of Bethel,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

GEORGE V. ELLINGWOOD.

Bethel, Sept. 20, 1847. 22

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOHN BRIGGS, late of Turner,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ISAAC STRICKLAND.

Turner, Sept. 23, 1847. 22

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Judge of Probate, will be sold at public Auction at Porter Village, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of October next, at one o'clock P. M., at the Store of E. Blazo, Esq., the Barn and Shoe-maker's Shop with the land adjoining belonging to the late HENRY C. COLE. Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

JOHN MOULTON, Administrator.

Sept. 21st, 1847. 22

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for Oxford County, will be sold at public Auction, at the dwelling house of Samuel B. Locke, Esquire, in Greenwood in said County, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of November next, at one o'clock P. M., two Lots of land belonging to the Estate of

ISAAC HOWE,

late of said Greenwood, deceased, being Lot numbered Seven in the Eighth Range, and Lot numbered Nine in the Seventh Range, in said Greenwood.

Terms made known at sale.

his
IRA ✕ HOWE,
mark
CHRISTOPHER BRYANT, } Executors.

Greenwood, Oct. 9th, 1847. 23

Medicines, Medicines!

ROBERT NOYES

HAS FOR SALE

Antimony,	*Gum Arabic,*
Aqua Ammonia,	*Isinglass,*
Aquafortis,	*Nutgalls,*
Brazil Wood,	*Oil Vitrol,*
Brimstone,	*Olive Oil,*
Cochineal,	*Spirits Nitre,*
Camwood,	*Sal Soda,*
Cream Tartar,	*Sugar Lead,*
Copperas,	*Tartaric Acid,*
Ext. Logwood,	*Verdigris,*

And every variety of PURE MEDICINES, for Physicians' or Family use, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Also, a large assortment of the most popular and useful PATENT MEDICINES of the day.

Likewise, a good variety of

Fancy Goods, Books & Stationery, Paris Hill.

always on hand, and for sale cheap.

Norway Village, Oct. 5, 1847. 6w22

From New York!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!!!

JUST received from New York and Boston, and now opening, the largest and best Stock of Goods ever offered in this market. They were purchased at the lowest cash price, and will be sold accordingly.

The Stock consists of almost every variety and description of Goods adapted to the present season,—such as

DRESS AND CLOAK GOODS,—PLAIN AND FIG'D SILK, some splendid Patterns.

FUR GOODS,

Consisting of Buffalo Robes, Fitch, Lynx, Squirrell, and Jennett MUFFS.

English, American and German BROAD CLOTH.

DOE SKIN, BLUE, BLACK AND GOLD MIXED BEAVER CLOTH.

ALSO—A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARPETINGS, CARPET BAGS, RUGGS, AND FEATHERS.

In fact, there cannot be found, in this vicinity, a better assortment of Goods, or offered at lower prices, than I am now prepared to offer.

Wanted,

In exchange for Goods, all kinds of Country Produce, Cotton and Wool, and all Wool Cloth, Knit Drawers, Stockings, Mittens, &c.

CASH

Will be paid for

WOOL, WOOL SKINS, AND SHIPPING FURS.

JEREMIAH HOWE,

Norway-Village, Oct. 9, 1847. 3w23

SMITH'S PATENT Trojan Pioneer Stove,

MANUFACTURED BY

LEWIS P. MEAD & CO.,

1 & 2 doors North of the Post Office, Augusta.

ALTHOUGH completely adapted for burning Wood, yet with Coal, for all Cooking and Heating purposes, it far surpasses any other Cooking Apparatus that can be produced. It is *surprising* to see the large amount of cooking, of the various kinds, that is done (in the most perfect manner,) with the *small amount of fuel* that it requires.

The oven to this Stove is extremely large, being of sufficient capacity to admit *six large sized pie plates*, or six large loaves of bread, or even the *largest pudding or bean pots in use*, at the same time. In addition to the advantages it has over other Cook Stoves, for boiling, baking, washing, frying, heating irons, &c., it is acknowledged by all who have used it, to have the

Best Arrangement for Broiling & Roasting

that has ever been in use; the steam, from cooking, being carried off effectually.

The parts of this Stove can in one moment's time, be so disconnected as to make *Two Perfect Stoves!*—which is of great value in the warm season of the year. In cold weather, these may be connected.

When it is necessary for a fire in the front part of the Stove, it will operate the whole, and perform more kinds of cooking, with less fuel, than can be done in any other manner. Another improvement is a Sliding Damper on the top of the Stove, by which the heat is so completely graduated that the fire can be kept over night, so as to make of it a complete

Air-Tight Stove.

This Stove certainly has many advantages that no other Stove ever yet had. The Ovens are about the only ones in use which will bake well with hard coal,—as most of the Stoves used are so constructed that the Ovens will not bake even with a coal fire. There is another great advantage in the construction of this Stove, in first applying the heat to the bottom of the oven, which causes the bread to rise, and at the same time, thoroughly crusts the bottom; whereas, in stoves which first carry the fire to the top of the oven before it reaches the bottom, the bread will crust on the top before it is sufficiently done through, which prevents the loaf from rising, and causes it to be heavy—the top being crusted hard, and the bottom not sufficiently baked.

All those in want of a first rate Cooking Stove, are particularly invited to call and examine this Stove before purchasing elsewhere, and time and money will surely be saved, as they will decide soon to purchase; the price will be found to be very reasonable. There are a number of sizes, suitable for the smallest family up to those for a public house. They are not at all complicated in their construction, but easily regulated.

☞ For a more particular and full description of the above Stove see large Bills at the Hotels and Stores in this and adjoining towns. Hundreds of names in recommendation of the above Stove could be adduced, if necessary.

For sale at the old stand of the subscriber, opposite Bennett's Hotel, Norway Village, where also may be found Stoves of various patterns, which will be offered low for *Lumber, Wood, Produce* or CASH.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

New Musical Publications

BY

Asa Fitz.

The Parlor Harp & Boston Social Melodist,

CONTAINING a selection of the most popular *English, German* and *American Melodies, Songs, Glees, Catches, Anthems, Rounds, Devotional Melodies, Chaunts, &c.*, adapted to the Family Circle, Social Parties, High Schools and Musical Associations, arranged and harmonized four voices and the Piano-Forte.

The book contains the most popular melodies now extant.

The Common School Song Book, and American School Song Book,

Both containing a large collection of popular School Music

The Multiplication Table,

Set to Music, on Cards.

The Primary School Song Book,

Containing a selection of Music, with exercises for little children.

These Books have had a large circulation in all the large towns and villages throughout New England, and been used at all the Teachers' Institutes in Mass., N. H., and Maine. The simplicy of the music and adaptation of the poetry, render them very desirable as text books for the introduction of music into our Schools.

For sale at the Book Store of

BENJ. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Oct. 5, 1847. 3m23

Stove Funnel!

SUITABLE for Meeting Houses, Factories, Hotels, School Houses, and other buildings, for sale at the old Stove S and of

WM. E. GOODNOW,
Agent for Manufacturers.

Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber, being thereto duly authorized by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, offers for sale the Real Estate of JAMES BEMIS, late of Paris, deceased.

The property lies in the Northerly part of Paris, being the Northerly half of Lots No. 25 and 26, 4th Range, containing about one hundred and ninety acres of land lying on both sides of the Little Androscoggin River together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a House, Barn, and Saw Mill, all new. The interior of the house is unfinished. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road, it is expected, will pass through the land.

A very desirable opportunity for a safe investment is here offered, as the property must be sold. If not disposed of at private sale it will be sold at public Auction.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

FRANCIS BEMIS, Administrator.

Paris, July 1, 1847. 6

New Fall Goods!

At Low Tariff Prices!!!

Carpetings!—Feathers!—Rugs!—Matresses!—Shawls!—Mats, &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY

SMITH & ROBINSON.

IF you wish to save a *large per centage* in making your purchases, please call at

90 & 92 Middle Street, Portland,

before buying. We purchase mostly for CASH, and can retail at the same prices at which goods are wholesaled, to the truth of which *thousands* will attest; and having had long experience in our business, and every facility for purchasing goods, we know that we are beyond competition. With untiring efforts in our preparations for the Fall and Winter Trade, we now offer to our customers, and particularly to our Country Friends, the largest Stock of Goods to be found in this City.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

All Wool, Cashmere, and every variety of Shawls that can be named.

DRESS GOODS!

Cashmeres, M. de laines, Alpacas, and all the fashionable Goods for Ladies' wear.

WHITE GOODS!

Such as Check'd Canbricks, Book Muslins, Bishops Laws, &c., &c.

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Flannels, Dimpers, Marseills Quilts, Crash, Blankets, Bed Comforters, Linen Damask Table Cloths, Worsted, Cotton and Embossed Table Cloths, Doilies, Napkins, and every article wanted by House-keepers.

CARPETINGS,

Oil Cloths, Straw Carpeting, Rugs, Mats, &c.

Our Carpet arrangements for the coming year are such as will enable us to offer to the public those of very superior quality, colors and styles, at prices lower than ever before offered in this market, viz:—

THREE PLYS, SUPERFINES, MEDIUM, SUPERS, AND COMMON,

with all the low priced

Wool Carpetings.

A great variety of

TUFTED and BRUSSELS RUGGS.

Sheep Skin, Grass, Manilla, Lute and Chip Mats.

OIL CLOTHS

from 3-4 to 8 yards wide,—some very beautiful patterns.

PURE WHEE

Live Geese Feathers.

COMMON do do

at wholesale and retail at the lowest Boston prices.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we have our Feathers gathered expressly for our trade, customers may be sure of getting the best article at the lowest price, by calling on us. If Feathers bought of us do not suit, we will refund the money.

☞ Feathers cleaned or renovated at short notice.

MATRESSES! MATRESSES!!

of Hair, Palm Leaf, and Cotton, always on hand.

OLD MATRESSES

made over, or repaired.

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

In conclusion, would say we have every article usually found in a

Dry Goods Store,

and invite all to examine our Goods.

SMITH & ROBINSON.

90 & 92 Middle Street, Portland.

Oct. 2, 1847. 6w23

Old Iron! Old Iron!!

10,000 LBS. Old Iron wanted by the subscriber in exchange for Stoves and Cash.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

Sheet Iron!

RUSSIA and English Sheet Iron for sale at at the *Old Stove Stand* of

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

Sheet Zinc & Lead

FOR sale at the Old Stand of

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

Atlantic & St. Lawrence Rail Road.

SEVENTH ASSESSMENT.

THE Stockholders of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road Company are notified, that the seventh assessment of Five Dollars per share, on all the shares of the Company, has been made by the President and Directors, (being the 5th payment); and the same will be due and payable to the Treasurer, at his office, on the 5th day of November next.

CHAS. E. BARRETT, Treasurer of A. and St. L. R. R.

Portland, Oct. 4, 1847. 23

DR. WARREN'S SARSAPARILLA TOMATO, AND WILD CHERRY Physical Bitters.

At 50 cts. per bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cutaneous diseases; jaundice, indigestion, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, liver complaints, costiveness, weak and sore Stomach, ulcers and running sores, swelling of the limbs, pain in the bones, tumors in the throat, rheumatic affections, salt rheum, erysipelas, eruptions on the face or body, cancerous sores, King's evil, chronic catarrh, languor, debility, headache, dizziness, sallow complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired.

The extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren, whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly concentrated, entirely vegetable, and very finely flavored to the taste. She change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is speedy and permanent.

As a Spring Medicine for purifying the blood, strengthening the stomach and body, and checking all consumptive habits, the Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cerry Bitters are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared and sold by DAVID F. BRADLEE, at the *Magasin de Santa,* (Magazine of Health,) 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agency for Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, Upham's Pile Electuary, Bradlee's Purifying and Preserving Pills, Dr. Jackson's Infallible Eradicator, Bradlee's New England Hair Restorative, Bradlee's Superior Cologne Water, &c.

Also—As above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, pure and genuine, at the lowest possible prices.

Also—For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; W. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; E. Mason, Portland.

August 17, 1847. 1y15

SHELF HARD WARE.

BROWN & CO.

ARE making weekly additions to their stock of Shelf Hard Ware, and would call the attention of purchasers to their present assortment. A considerable portion of it having recently been purchased for CASH, in the City of New York, they flatter them elves they can give a little better bargains than can be obtained elsewhere.

Steep Falls, Norway, June 26, 1847. 1f8

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate holden at Dixfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

ON the Petition of POLLY WAIT, Widow of GERSHOM WAIT, late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the estate of her late husband,—

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the nineteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

22 Copy—Attest GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

ON the Petition of POLLY CHURCHILL, Widow of WM. CHURCHILL, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, praying for allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband,

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

22 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the Estate of

STEPHEN DOE, late of Hebron,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased'd estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

LYDIA DOE.

Hebron, Sept. 22, 1847. 22

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

ARTHUR W. BERRY, late of Dixfield,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's Estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

EPHRAIM MARBLE.

Dixfield, Sept. 22, 1847. 22

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the Estate of

OLIVER PUTNAM, late of Dixfield,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ELIZABETH PUTNAM.

Dixfield, Sept. 22, 1847. 22

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

SAMUEL ROBERTSON, late of Bethel,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

MOSES MASON.

Bethel, Sept. 20th, 1847. 22

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

OLIVER B. CANWELL, late of Peru,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOHN B. MERROW.

Peru, Sept. 21, 1847. 22

THE subscribers hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Administrators of the Estate of

CUSHING PHILLIPS, late of Turner,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

CUSHING PHILLIPS,
CALVIN PHILLIPS.

Turner, Sept. 23, 1847. 22

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to a License from the Judge from the Judge of Probate in and for the county of Oxford, the subscriber will sell at public Auction or private sale, at Henry Wood's Store in Bethel, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the real estate of

EPHRAIM ROWE,

late of said Bethel, together with the reversion of the Widow's dower therein if recovered, as will produce the sum of one hundred dollars. Said real estate consists of six acres of intervale on what is called the Great Island in the Androscoggin river, in the West part of Bethel.

EPHRAIM ROWE, Administrator.

Bethel, Sept. 20, 1847. 22

PIANO FORTES.

Newell & Niebuhr.

(Corner of Middle & Temple Streets, Portland,)

ARE Agents for the sale of PIANO FORTES from the celebrated Manufactory of HALLET, DAVIS & Co., and are prepared to furnish instruments at Boston prices.

We shall keep constantly on hand an assortment of Piano Fortes, which we will warrant equal to any made in the country, and would invite purchasers to call at our Ware Rooms, (entrance on Temple street, first door, up stairs,) and examine for themselves.

☞ *Old Pianos taken in exchange.*

Portland, August 3, 1847. 3m13

BLANKS.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. tf

TOWN ORDERS.

BLANKS for Town Orders for sale at this Office. Also, Quitclaim, Warrantee and Mortgage Deeds—Justice Writs, and Executions—Citations to Creditor. All orders, accompanied by the cash, promptly attended to.—May 11, '47.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, ELISHA BUCK, of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his Mortgage Deed dated the eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1839, (and recorded with Oxford Records, Book 58, page 305) conveyed to me, the subscriber, a certain piece or parcel of land situated in Buckfield aforesaid, with all the privileges and appurtenances appertaining to the same, being the same premises on which the said Elisha Buck then lived, in fee and in mortgage. And as the condition of said mortgage has been broken, I therefore claim to foreclose the same.

TIM. GARDNER.

Buckfield, October 4th, 1847. 3t23

To the County Commissioners for the Counties of Oxford and Kennebec.

THE undersigned petitioners, Inhabitants of said Counties, would respectfully but earnestly represent that public convenience and necessity require alterations and locations to make a safe and convenient road from Rumford Point in the County of Oxford, to the Kennebec River, in the vicinity of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec. That the road as now travelled between said points or termini, is narrow, circuitous and unnecessarily hilly. That said road may be greatly improved by pursuing the most direct and feasible route from said Rumford Point via Rumford Falls, Mexico Corner, Dixfield Village, Canton Point, North Livermore Corner, Hillman's Ferry, thence to near Gardner Perkins and from thence to the Scythe Factory Village, in North Wayne, and from thence to the narrows of the Pond between Winthrop Village and Readfield Corner, and thence across said narrows to the old road near Packard's Tavern, if deemed advisable, and from thence to the River aforesaid, regarding said points only so far as public convenience and necessity may require. That the Hon. Commissioners of said Counties may, after due notice, jointly proceed to view said route and locate the same as a public highway. As in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

R. B. DUNN & 12 others.

Aug. 7, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, September Term, 1847.

UPON the foregoing Petition, which was entered at the Term aforesaid, it was Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that the County Commissioners will meet at the Tavern of Jonathan Virgin, in Rumford, on the sixteenth day of November next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and thence proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view a hearing will be given to the parties and their witnesses; and that said notice be given by publishing the same three weeks successively in The Age, a paper published by the printer to the State, and in the Oxford Democrat, a paper printed at Paris in the County of Oxford; and also by causing attested copies of the petition and this order of Court thereon to be served upon the Clerks of the towns of Rumford, Mexico, Dixfield, Canton, Livermore, East Livermore, Wayne, Fayette, Winthrop, Readfield, Hallowell, and Augusta, and like copies to be posted up in three public places in each of said towns; said publications, services, and notices, to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting and view, that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order of Court thereon.

20 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Iron Foundry.

THE NEW IRON FOUNDRY and STOVE WORKS, at STEEP FALLS, is completed and in operation, ready to execute orders for any kind of custom or job work.

The proprietors are determined to make this establishment worthy the support of the public. They have spared no expense in the construction and arrangement of their works; and having secured the services of experienced and skillful workmen, and supplied them with the best of materials, will warrant their work and wares to be equal to anything of the kind made elsewhere.

They are now manufacturing STOVES, Caldron Kettles, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths; Cart and Wagon Boxes, Door Scrapers, Grind Stone Cranks, with friction rollers, &c., &c. But as the cold season is approaching, they will, for the present, devote their works principally to the manufacture of

STOVES,

and would call the attention of purchasers particularly to the extensive and excellent variety of patterns they have already on hand. Among them are Five sizes of 4 Boiler Premium Cooking Stoves, No's 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 7 to 10 inches diameter.

Four sizes of 3 Boiler (or Bathbone) Do., No.'s 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 8 to 15 inches diameter.

Two sizes of Parlor Cooks or Elevated Oven Do.

Two sizes of Air Tight Parlor Stoves, Cast tops and bottoms.

Three sizes of Six Plates.

These are modern patterns—got up in good style, and sufficiently heavy to be durable.

In addition to the above, they have purchased a set of patters, and the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling in this region, of that newly invented and Patented Hot Air Stove, called the

Mechanicvale Air Tight,

which for beauty and simplicity of appearance, convenience in the arrangement, and economy of fuel—both for summer and winter, it must be conceded is the best Stove out!

They have also, nearly in a state of readiness for use, patterns for an elegant Cast Iron Parlor Stove, which must eclipse anything else in the market.

These Stoves are being made from No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron, and will not be liable to crack or give out. But as certain parts of all Stoves fall before the rest, the fact that new pieces can at any time be procured, and what would otherwise be a useless Stove, at a small expense made as good as new—is a consideration that must give the home manufactured article (other things being equal) a decided preference over those manufactured at a distance.

All kinds of Sheet Iron, Tin and Copper Ware furnished as above at the shortest notice; and the whole at prices that shall be satisfactory to purchasers.

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, Sept. 16, 1847. 29

NEWELL & NIEBUHR,

DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

AT WHOLESALE,

Corner of Middle and Free Streets,

(Between Deering's & Greenough's New Blocks,)

Portland.

Sept. 15, 1847. tf 29

Hydropathic Institution

AT WATERFORD, MAINE,

THE subscribers have opened an Institution at the above place where they have every facility for carrying on the Water Cure, and where patients, troubled with any kind of cutaneous disease, can be relieved of their burdens.

TERMS—Six Dollars per week.

Each patient is requested to bring two Comforters, two Blankets, two wide Sheets, and several coarse Towels.

E. A. KITTREDGE.
C. FARRAR.

Waterford, May 27th, 1847. tf 4

Notice.

THE members of the OXFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Society for the choice of Officers, will be holden at the Universalist Meeting House, in Norway, on Wednesday, the twentieth inst., at ten o'clock A. M.

ELLIOT SMITH, Secretary.

Norway, October 1, 1847. 22

THE PLAYMATE:

A Pleasant Companion for Spare Hours,

COMPRISING Original Tales, Stories, and Ballads, Fables, Historical Anecdotes, Poetry new and old, and readings in Natural History. Each part will be illustrated with from twelve to twenty Wood Cuts, from Drawings by eminent Artists.

THE PLAYMATE will contain articles by Mary Howitt, Felix Summerly, Mrs. S. C. Hall, John Edward Taylor, Meta Taylor, R. H. Horne, Madame de Chatelain, Ambrose Merton, Mrs. Harriet Myrtle, Charles Boner, Mary Roberts, Berthold Auerbach, Hans Christian Anderson, Mrs. James Whittle, and the Editor; and Pictures by H. J. Townsend, A. W. Elmore, A. R. A. Henry Warren, E. Duncan, Edward H. Wehnert, John Absolon, H. Weir, &c., &c.

THE PLAYMATE will be published on the first of every month, in numbers of *thirty-two*, and sometimes *forty pages*, at ONE DOLLAR a year, *in advance*.

CROSBY & NICHOLS, PUBLISHERS,
4w22 111 *Washington Street*, Boston.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners for said County of Oxford held at Paris, in said County, on the eleventh day of May, A. D. 1847—

THE said Commissioners assessed a tax on Township No. 5, 1st Range of Townships in said County, for the purpose of repairing so much of the Magalloway road (so called) as is in said No. 5, Range 1st, and defraying the necessary expenses of the same; and also a tax on Township Letter B. (so called) in said County, for the purpose of repairing so much of said Magalloway road as is in said Township Letter B., and also the Coos road (so called) and the Bear River road (so called) which pass over parts of said Letter B, and of defraying the expenses of the same, so that said roads in each of said Townships may be safe and convenient for travellers, as follows, to wit:—

On Township No. Five, aforesaid.

	No. of Lot.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Tax per Acre.
				cents.
	14	2	100	28
	9	1	50	28
	10	1	50	28
	17	2	100	28
	11	1	150	21
	12	1	100	28
	13	1	100	28
	15	2	100	28
	14	1	100	28
	15	1	100	26
	1	2	100	14
	16	2	100	7
	14	3	100	14
	15	3	100	14
	15	4	100	14
	8	1	100	10 1-2
	18	3	100	10 1-2
That portion of said No. 5, set off to Wm. H. McCrillis, as recorded in the Records of the District Court Western District, Vol. 15, Pages 99, 100, 101 & 102, Oxford County Nov. 1., 1846, containing 13640 acres.			13640	2 1-2
The remainder of said Township, exclusive of reserved lands, owner unknown.			15450	5

Amounting in the whole upon said Township No. 5, 1st Range to the sum of $1138 20.

And on Township Letter B., aforesaid, as follows:

	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Tax per Acre.
			cents.
	4 & part of 56,	180	17
	3	100	13
	68 & part of 71,	179	13
	2	100	18
	82	100	19
	12	99	20
	47 and 26,	240	19
	28	100	24
	29	100	17 1-2
	30 and 39,	200	12 1-2
	40	100	11 1-2
	8	100	77
	22 and 13,	190	13
	11 W. half,	100	13
J. C. West,	No. unknown,	240	8
D. C. Brooks,	No. unknown,	100	11
	64 and 65,	250	11
	27	177	36
	1	100	13
	16	100	11
	46	140	14
James S. Douglass,	No. unknown,	60	11
H. F. Gould,	No. unknown,	100	10
The residue of lands in said Township Letter B., exclusive of lands reserved for public uses, owner unknown.		19171	5

And ordered that the same be paid into the Treasury of said County of Oxford, on or before the first day of October, A. D. 1847: and that John Lombard, of said No. 5, Range 1, be the Agent to receive and expend said tax for the repair of said road in said No. 5; and that John I. Bragg, of said Letter B., be the Agent to receive and expend said tax for the repair of said roads in said Letter B.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy.—

[6w21] Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, Sept. Term, 1847.

ORDERED, That so much of the order passed by this Court at the last May Term, assessing a Tax upon Township No. 5, 1st Range, and upon Township Letter B., as relates to the Tax upon said Township No. 5, 1st Range, be revoked, said Township having been forfeited to the State previous to the assessment of said Tax.

And it is further Ordered, that the Tax then assessed upon said Township Letter B. be paid into the Treasury of the County of Oxford, on or before the first day of May, A. D. 1848.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy.—

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Norway Liberal Institute.

THE THIRD TERM

OF this Institution will commence on *Wednesday, the 8th day of September* next, and continue TWELVE WEEKS.

TUITION, from $4.00 to $4.50 per Term.

BOARD, from $1.00 to $1.50 per week.

TEACHERS.

EBENEZER P. HINDS, A. B., *Principal.*
JACOB W. BROWN, *Vice Principal.*
Miss MARY F. CUSHMAN, *Preceptress.*
Miss MARY A. S. ABBOTT, *Teacher of Music.*
Miss ANN S. THING, *Teacher of Drawing & Painting.*
ISAIAH H. [illegible], *Teacher of Penmanship.*
Norway, [illegible] 1847. 4w14

THE SOUTH PARIS Manufacturing Company

HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep [illegible] an extensive assortment of

Cassimeres, Satinets, Fulled Cloths, Linseys—Blankets 2 1-4 yards wide,—White, Crimson, Scarlet Yellow, Orange, Blue Colored

Flannels,

and PRESSED CLOTH, for dresses,

Manufactured expressly for their customers, which they exchange for WOOL, on the most favorable terms. No cash will be allowed which are known to be counterfeit. Particular attention will be paid to custom work.

SAMUEL DEERING, Agent.

South Paris, Aug. 2, 1847. tf 4

Lumber! Lumber!!

60,000 FEET HEMLOCK BOARDS, Timber, Joist & Lath Boards, for sale at C. Woodward's Mill in Waterford.

☞ Dimension timber sawed at short notice. For further particulars, enquire of C. WOODWARD at the Mill, or W. E. GOODNOW,

Aug. 12, 1847.—[tf 16] Norway Village.

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleansing and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN,

PARIS HILL,

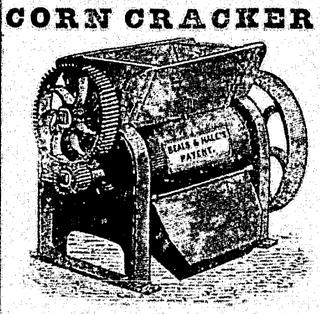
PRICE—Filling with Gold, from 50 to $1,50.
do Tin Foil, 25 to 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 to 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, from $1,00 to 1,50, & 2,00.
Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

BEAL & DALE'S

PATENT IMPROVED

CORN CRACKER;



A NEW AND SUPERIOR INVENTION

For Cracking Corn and Cobs previous to passing through mill-stones.

For Grinding the same suitable for Provinder. And also, for Cracking Corn alone, suitable for Hominy, and the use of Stables.

Also, for grinding Bark, Apples, Sumach, Plaster, &c. &c.

THIS valuable Invention surpasses all others of the kind, in Compactness, Durability, Uniformity of its Work, and Economy of Power. Its height, when set up for use, is two feet eleven inches, which is much less than the common vertical machine. It will wear (with the same usage) longer than three of those now in use, and grind the Corn and Cobs to the same degree of fineness, *not leaving the Cobs coarser than the Corn*, as is the case with other machines, (especially if a little worn,) and this it will do when the Corn is damp, or even green, without clogging, which no other mill will do. It is generally driven by a four-inch belt—may be driven by gear, however, with no perceptible [illegible] Cobs and Corn are cracked faster than [illegible] stones can grind them. It is also a [illegible] experience) millers that any run of stones [illegible] least one-fourth faster and finer when [illegible] cut up in this manner, than they otherwise [illegible] And Corn alone is cracked in a manner [illegible] table rate, at the rate of sixty [illegible] Thus making this machine one of [illegible] *Time* and *Money*, as well as *convenience*.

To the verity of the above statements [illegible] the following certificates, selected from [illegible] number which have been kindly furnished us:

WORCESTER, [illegible], 1847.

Messrs. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen:—Since you were here we have put in operation the [illegible] we have purchased of you; and we are happy to say, that it works quite as well as you had represented, now got to be just the thing needed for the use for which it was designed. We think that we can grind [illegible] after passing them through your cracker, [illegible] ruird quicker, making a much better meal than with the old fashioned Crackers. We would also [illegible] that we find it quite a saving to run our clear corn through in the same way—for, by its beginning to flour nearer the eye of the stone, we can make softer meal. And we can say, that considering the superior manner in which it does the work, its apparent durability, and the ease with which it is put in operation, it is decidedly the best article which we have ever seen.—Yours, respectfully,

REUBEN LEMIS,
WM. B. WHITNEY.

WINDHAM, Dec. 15, 1846.

Messrs. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen:—Having had the honor of using one of your Cob Crackers for the past six months, perfectly to my satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of my customers, and furthermore, my customers prefer their corn cracked by it, and give their samp, because it leaves it without any meal, if wished. I should recommend to any in the [illegible] want of a Cob Cracker, to get one of [illegible] machines, as I think they are before any thing of the kind in use.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT S. SIMPSON.

LOWELL, Dec. 18, 1845.

To Messrs Beal & Co.—Gentlemen:—Having had one of your Corn Crackers in use in our mill for several months past, and finding it to be the best mill for Cobs and Corn that we have ever seen or used, we take pleasure in stating that we have noted the time by the watch, and it has broken sixty bushels of corn in one hour. We also saw the operation of one of your mills at Mr. Jenkins' shop in this city, where one-horse power was applied, and it cracked out thirty bushels of clear corn suitable for stable use, in one hour. We hesitate not to say that it will do more work with the same power than any other mill for like purpose now in use.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. C. ROUNDEY & CO.

NORWAY VILLAGE, February 17, 1846.

The undersigned have seen in operation, and duly examined in this place, with great satisfaction, a new and improved Cast-Iron Mill, for cracking Corn, grinding Bark, Apples, &c., and have no hesitation in pronouncing it superior to anything of the kind, for a similar purpose, that we have ever seen in any part of the country. And to the inventors, Messrs. Beal & Hale, of Lowell, Mass., we [illegible] the credit of producing the very article [illegible] now wanted in all Grist Mills, for [illegible] Corn, [illegible]—As by the invention, [illegible] ever grown, is cut up finer than the Corn, and can be made into Meal by mill-stones, in [illegible] or less time than by the common method of [illegible] after its passage through an old fashioned [illegible]

For a Provender Mill, or for grinding [illegible] Corn for horses or cattle feed, we know the [illegible] will stones, we ever recently shook it will excel [illegible] in use. And for a Bark Mill, and all other [illegible] which it is designed, we do most cheerfully [illegible] give it to the public.

LEVI WHITMAN,
EZRA F. BEAL,
S. J. SMITH,
[illegible],
[illegible],
Auditing Committee.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD FOR THE STATES, BY

WILLIAM BEAL,

At Adams's Steam Mill, Valentine [illegible]

Lowell, Mass.

To whom [illegible] should be [illegible]
sale in [illegible] RUGGLES,
SON, [illegible] Hall; and by [illegible]
W[illegible] No. 10 Gerrish, [illegible]
[illegible] Chelsea Street.

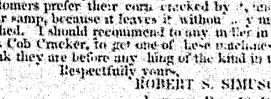
Mr. BEAL [illegible] Agent for [illegible]
GRIMES'S [illegible] ENTS [illegible]
[illegible], for sale [illegible]

PLATT'S PATENT UNIVERSAL IMPROVED GRIST MILLS.

And Rights for the same, in the [illegible] Rockingham, Merrimack, Strafford and [illegible] Counties, Hampshire, and Essex County, Mass.

The above machines are believed to be superior to all previous inventions.—July 27, 1847. tf 12

SPECTACLES



A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.

B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, March 23, 1847. 1946

SHELF HARDWARE.

BROWN & CO

ARE making weekly additions to their stock of Shelf Hard Ware, and would call the attention of purchasers to their present assortment. A considerable portion of it having recently been purchased for Cash, in the City of New York, they flatter themselves they can give a little better bargains than can be obtained elsewhere.

Steep Falls, Norway, June 28, 1847. tf9

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford:

WE, your Petitioners would respectfully make known to your Honors that the County road commencing at the Guide-board near Wm. Moody's on the South side of the Androscoggin River, in Rumford, leading to the line of the town of Peru, passes over some very high hills which may all be avoided by locating a new road North of the road now travelled; and we would further represent that from Rumford Corner to Dixfield Village the distance is shortened three miles, and the Eastern and Western travel are demanding the alteration in said road. Wherefore we pray your Honors to view said route, and make such alterations as you shall think the public good requires,—and in duty bound will ever pray,

PETER C. VIRGIN & 83.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of September, 1847.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the Tavern of Jonathan Virgin, in said Rumford, on Tuesday, the ninth day of November next at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Rumford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Rumford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and, and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

3w22 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories, and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. 34 tf

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OFFER to the Trade, at WHOLESALE, their various styles of WOOLENS, at a trifling advance from the cost of manufacture, and for less prices than the same quality of goods can be obtained in Boston or other markets.

JAMES DEERING, *Agent.*

Paris, May [illegible], 1847. tf 4

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

puty Sheriff, & Coroner.

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.—Feb. 14, 1846. tf 41

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preparation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local inflammation.—It may be considered a desideratum in the list of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, is prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Compounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, which is of more importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and tastes bad, and is offensive in the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary,*

PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; Nath' Harlow, West Bethel; Sydenham Bingham, Buckfield; I. S. Bumpus, Hebron; P. T. Lavery, Peru & Adams, Woodstock; Houghton & Tuell, Greenwood; Kimball & Locker, Upton Hill, Bethel;—Henry Ward, West Bethel; Smith & Small, Newry; Farnum & Bird, Andover; Joshua Grah m, Rumford; Lewis Rust, Dexter; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Perham Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball N. Jacobs; Wm. B. Bray, Turner Village; John Parsons, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Berry, Saco; Josiah Hardings, Scarcappa; E. B. Chamberlain, J. & N. Parker, and Robert & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston;—R. Bell, Lisbon; Sheldon, N. L.

For sale wholesale by JOSHUA BURGIN & Co., [illegible] by the Druggists generally.—[Jan. 1, '47, 1y]

Tubbs and Agents have also for sale

DR. J. P. BUZZELL'S

[illegible] PURIFYING PILLS,
[illegible] PREPARED

[illegible] MIXTURE,

[illegible] REMEDY FOR
[illegible] DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,
[illegible] Complaints generally.

[illegible] and sold by

J. P. Buzzell, [illegible] Boston, Mass.

For sale [illegible] with this remedy [illegible] Paris Prem[illegible] [illegible] and Putnam [illegible] [illegible] Bethel [illegible] Hotel [illegible] Canton; and [illegible] Dealers generally.

From the [illegible] state of the system [illegible] combination of remedial agents, admirably [illegible] to the effectual and speedy restoration of [illegible] whether the disease originates from obstruction [illegible] Perspiration, Worms, Excess, or Repletion, [illegible] a vitiated state of the stomach and bowels. [illegible] influence extends to every part of the system, [illegible] ing a healthful effect upon all the secretions [illegible] excretions, and restoring all the diseased organs [illegible] the body to their normal state.

☞ For CHOLERA INFANTUM, which sweeps so many children, annually, to an untimely grave, it has no equal; and no family ought to be without it.

Price—50 cents per bottle.

For sale by CHAS. L. FRANCIS and ROB'T NOYES, Norway Village.

Aug. 12, 1847. tf 15

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the pasture of the subscriber on the 4th inst., a dark red STEER, three years old, very small horns, and would measure about five feet ten inches. Whoever will return said Steer, or give information where he may be found, shall be suitably rewarded. CHARLES F. CUMMINGS.

Paris Hill, August 9, 1847. 14

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned would hereby give public notice that they have this day formed a partnership in trade under the name and style of TUBBS & BUCK.

ORRIN TUBBS,
WM. P. BUCK.

North Paris, August 5, 1847. 3w14

HEALTH! HEALTH!!

Dr. Wood's SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY BITTERS.

THIS NEW AND VALUABLE EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY has been used with great success for the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise from an impure state of the blood:—it promotes a healthy action of the Liver—strengthens the Nerves and at once secures

HEALTH AND VIGOR

to the whole system. In all cases of

JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, SCROFULA, HEADACHE, LANGUOR,

and that

DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS,

which is so common a Complaint in the

SPRING AND SUMMER

season of the year, this Medicine has not its equal—and a single trial will convince the most incredulous of its peculiar virtues.

For further particulars the reader is referred to pamphlets which will be furnished by the Agents, showing the estimation in which this valuable Medicine is held by those who have used it.

☞ CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. ☜

Be particular and ask for *Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters*, and receive no other. This is the first preparation of these articles combined, ever offered to the public, and the great success attending its use has induced the unprincipled to counterfeit and imitate. As a preventive, see that the bottle have the words "*Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters*," pressed on the glass, and that each label on the bottle is signed by the proprietor, E. Thornton, Jr., New Bedford.

AGENTS. Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; S. Paris A. Hall; Norway, Robert Noyes.

☞ Portland, EDWARD MASON, Wholesale and Retail Agent, where orders can be directed.

Also, for sale by Agents in every town in the State June, 15 1847. 3m 6

CONSUMPTION CURED!

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

BUCHAN'S

Hungarian Balsam

OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the *Hungarian Balsam of Life*, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, test for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the *worst possible cases* that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *confirmed and incurable*. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most desperate cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine, of known and established efficacy.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Every family in the United States, should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of colds, coughs, spotting of blood, pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the lungs, bronchatis, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, night sweats, emaciation and general debility, asthma, influenza, hooping cough, and croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated consumption, it is the only cure in use of hope.

By Special Appointment—DAVID P. BRADLEE, 130 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Peland; H. Blake, Harrison; Edward Mason Portland.—Aug. 17, 1847. 1y16

DR. UPHAM'S

Vegetable Internal Remedy

FOR THE PILES!

☞ **A Cure for Life Secured.** ☜

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY for the cure of Piles, inflammation of the Liver and Spleen, inflammation, soreness and ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; inflammatory and mercurial rheumatism; impurity of Blood; weakness and inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of married ladies,—is the only remedy successful ever that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

The Vegetable Pile Electuary, invented by Dr. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is—mark this—an Internal Remedy, not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, internal or external; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent*. It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and removing the cause, renders the cure certain and permanent.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains no Mineral Medicine: no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions ☞ A cure for life is guarantied. ☜

Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this medicine, may be obtained of agents, gratis.

D. F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; Robert Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Peland; H.